a consistent Catholic, the Foman Church not having pronounced the theory of evolution hereitaal, for the reason, perhaps, that it had not been evolved in its entirety when the last so-called General Council was held—the Vatican Council of 1870.

Mr. MucQueary does not believe that the four Gosnels were written by the apostles whose names they been, although he thinks the first three may have been elaborated from "notes"—the quotation marks are his—made by Matthew. Mark, and Luke. With Keim whose "Jesus of Nazara" he wants every critic of his book to read, as well as Resau and the Thingen school and unbelievers generally. Mr. MacQueary rejects as inventions such miracles as cannot be explained away. His explanations are according to the Hoyle of heterodoxy: the miracles of healing are mental effects of the nature of the faith cures of the present day; Jairus's daughter really simply slept, as Jesus and, and alse was aroused from her "swoon" by Jesus's vigorous taking held and lifting up of the patient; the stilling of the loaves and the fishes, &c., are allegorical. The raising of Lazarus as well as that of the widow's son, is rejected.

As to his short and easy method with these

acted.
As to his short and easy method with these
his the greater miracles of the incarnation
and resurrection, whose rejection forms the
undation for his trial for heresy, Mr. Macsimple question. Did the miracles of Elijah, or Elijah, or the apoaties, prove their divinity? No! The divinity of Christ, as I hone to show later, rests on a more solid foundation than that of miracles; these would merely prove that He was endowed with supernatural power; and, indeed, even if the narratives of the miracles be altogether false, still the very existence of such stories as those in the New Testament—the very fact that such legends about Legang gray up at all—proves that He existence of such stories as those in the New Testament—the very fact that such legends about Jesus grew up at all—proves that He must have been at ruly wonderful person. No ordinary person (John the Bapti-t, for instance) would ever have called forth such at rain of legends. Hence all for nearly all that miracles would prove concerning Jesus is proved by the New Testament, even if it be a collection of myths. If there is a soul of truth in things erroneous, surely we have a soul of truth in things erroneous, surely we have a soul of truth in these narratives; back of all the clouds of fable we discern the divine form of the Man of Nazareth standing like a beautiful, shining beacon of God. a light to lighten the Gentiles and the giory of His recopic, israel. But, it will be asked here, what are you going to do with the virgin-birth and resurrection of Jesus? I am going to get at the kernel of truth which lies embe ided in the husky narratives of these wond-rful events, and this I shall do in a spirit of the profound-est reverence.

"First then left it he distinctly understood."

First, then, let it be distinctly understood that the possibility of a virgin's bearing a child is not denied. We know, in fact that parthenogenesis '(virgin birth) actually occurs among lower animals—for instance, bees and wasps—and it is not impossible, therefore, that parthenogenesis should happen in the human wasps—and it is not impossible, therefore, that parthenogenesis should havipan in the human lamily, although there is no instance of this known among vertebraies. But the improbability of the occurrence of so wonderful an event can be destroyed only by the most overwheiming evidence. Have we such evidence in lavor of the parthenogenetic conception of Jesus? It seems almost useless to answer this question, so noorlously weak is the historical evidence on this subject. We have no proof, worthy of the name, that the speeches' recorded by Matthew, or the 'notes' of Mark and of Luke, contained any reference to the virgin-birth. On the contrary, the nature of these writings precludes the supposition that they contained an account of this alleged event. The epistics of St. Paul likewise contains and to decrease on this point—in short, all the earliest narratives of our Lord's life and teachings and to furnish us even approximately satisfatory (roofs of the virgin-birth; but the evidence adducible rather seems to favor the view that Joseph was the father of Jesus, for the question is trequently asked, 'Is not this discept's son?' which would lead us to be same that to turnish us even approximately satisfactory troofs of the virgin-birth; but the evicance adductible rather seems to favor the view that Joseph was the father of Jesus, for the cuestion is frequently asked. Is not this Joseph son? which would lead us to believe that Joseph uning his lifetime, was considered by his acquaintances the son of Joseph as well as of Mary. It is obvious that only one person—Mary herself—could know that Jesus was par henogenetically conceived, and when we remember that only the later narratives of our Lord's life x to us the story of the virgin-birth without telling us whence it came, we must hestiate to accent this wonderful slory. Add to this two other facts: First, the birth of Jesus was precisely the event which the fabulats laid hold of and magnified, as the Apocrypha amply shows: and, seepally, the writer of the account bases his narrative on the prophecy of leathir lebeld's virgin-birth and by the same lamaquel, which being interpreted, is God with us. This gives us the clue by which to unravel, the legend of the virgin-birth and to get at the soul of truth. The origin of great men, especially in the ancient world, was wont to gather around it clouds of mystery and legend. The Messiah of the Jewa, problewy had said, would be born of a virgin, and, although leath evidently meant by a word partheness meaning virgin, and, as this version was used by our exampellists, they are also translated the Rebrew word clamah by a word partheness meaning virgin, and, as this version was used by our exampellists, they are the result of the virgin of the virgi

bodies is breeluded.

Second—It must be admitted that the resurrection of a dead body is so wonderful an event that only the most overwhelming evidence can prove it. * Now is the resurrection of seus as attested? In answer we must summon the earliest and most reliable witnesses, and these are unquestionably the Epistles of

MACQUEARY'S HERESIES.

THE OHIO CLERGYMAN'S BOLD ATTACK ON CARDINAL DOCTAINES.

Extracts from the Deck White Has Brewesh Him to the Hay of the Esteration of Canton, Ohio, whose trial for hereap ban e-closiastical court is to begin on Jan. 7, sea for the Chief points of his under the Canton, Ohio, whose trial for hereap ban e-closiastical court is to begin on Jan. 7, sea for the Chief points of his under the Canton, Ohio, whose trial for hereap ban e-closiastical court is to begin on Jan. 7, sea for the Chief points of his under the Canton of Man and Christainty, which forms he foundation for the proceeding to be consistent of the passes which follow, he says that 'in refusing against him. Referring to the contents of the passes which follow, he says that 'in refusing the cacept the literal meaning of the story of the virgin-birth of the Saviour' he follows Isaiah, and with him attaches to the word "virgin" the meaning of "young woman." Father Israilus snock of this rendering last Sunday, and said the sounder rabbinical criticism rejected it. In the next paragraph of the preface Mr. MacQueary sneeks of "rejecting the dectrine of a cross mayed at resurrection." and in the next he declaros his disbelled in the inspiration of the Sciptures. He also alludes to not holding to the orthodox he classes the post-morped survey which is followed by a confession of faith as to creation and man's origin according to Darwin, in place of that described by the Book of Genesia. Only a strict construction simple years and the results of the process of the strict of the Sciptures. The book proper begins with an announcement future punishment. Ac. and speaks of himself as an evolutionist who has" no panues of consideration. The content of the Sciptures of the Scipt

MR. M'QUEART'S SERMON YESTERDAT.

CANTON, O., Jan. 4.—The sermon of the Rev.
Howard MacQueary this morning created
something of a sensation. He virtually admitted that he di. not expect to preach again
the Entropy patchurch. He evidently expects
the devision of the ecclesiastical court, to convene this week, will be against him. When interviewed he declined to say what he expected
to do. simple saying it was impossible for him
to predict what the court would do. His sermon we very brief and he prefaced it as follows:

by the process of natural generation. The Holy Ghost tells me to call your attention to this." At the end of the Prayer Book part of the service. Father Ignatius, after announcing that he had been obliged to cancel his engagements in Yonkers for to-morrow, said he had been asked to give some account of himself and his work, and would comply with the request in the same hall on Friday night. He wanted those who had been benefited by his services to send him their names and addresses in the interval, so that on that evening he might make them acquainted with each other, with a view to their continuing their meetings under the presidency of some Christian clergyman. "Being a Churchman." he added. "I would

Tian clergyman.

"Being a Churchman," he added, "I would like to put such a society under the wing of the good Itishop of this diocese, but I don't know him, and, indeed, have never spoken to him." In the course of his sermon he said:

"When I picture to myself the Saviour nailed to the cross I see—I shall shock you at first—I see the greatest sinner that ever lived, because lie had become gull'y in our stead of every sin that has been and shall ever be committed! It was as if an innocent child clothed in apolless white, should be riunged in a lithy sewer. That's what God did. He plunged into filth in order to put filth away from us.

"The devil has got really and absolutely possession of every person here who has not received Christ as his personal Saviour. If you will pardon the coarseness of the expression, we are all in the devil's pawnshop and Christ hurs us out—redeems us. The law says to us. Go and be damned; Christ says. come and be saved."

At the afternoon service, at which, clothed in a surplice, he receited the Litany by special request, the monk again referred to his proposition that his converts should come together after his departure and continue his fellowship.

A congregation composed of men only, yet

after his departure and continue his fellowship.

A congregation composed of men only, yet
numbering more than 1,500 persons, assembled in St. George's Church last evening to
hear father ignatius preach from the text.

"Come out of the man thou unclean spirit."

After saying "We have met to consider the
subject of manly purity, the monk spoke of
the demoralization of the Roman world at the
time of the birth of Christ. "The unclean
spirit." he said. "had his grasp on the throat
of humanity, not in spite of but because of
civilization." He asked those of his henrers
who were still possessed of the spirit of uncleanness, as was the Gadarene, to allow
themselves to be put in their right mind, as he
was, It was left with them to say whether the
unclean spirit should leave them or not. Let
them but accept Christ and again the flat
would go forth, Come out of the man, thou
unclean spirit."

Mme. Diss Debar a Cause of Strife.

Just before the adjournment of a spiritualistic conference at Everett Hall. Brooklyn, on Saturday night, Mrs. Ruggles announced that Mme. Dies Debar was to give a picture-producing séance at Mrs. Ruggles's residence on Sunday evening. Mrs. M. E. Stringham then said:
"I must protest against any endorsement by honest spiritualists of this woman. I believe her to be a traud. While a guest in the house of a lady present here, hime, Diss Debar took of a lady present here, hime, Diss Debar took \$40 from a portemennaie left in a room to which she only had access."

Mrs. Ruagles sharply rejeined: "I believe that hime, Diss Debar is a much persecuted woman. I may as well utters word of warning which the last speaker may take to heart if she is wise: 'People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

This speech was succeeded by a great confusion, a dozen of hime. Diss Debar's partisens and opponents entering into angry discussion. Finally the Prasident of the council declared that the assembly would not endorse hime. Diss Debar and adjourned the meeting.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and com-fort follows the use of Syrup of Figs. as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or billious. For sale in 500, and \$1 beines by all leading druggists —442. BUILT A CENTURY AGO.

Services Xesterday in the Old First Proc

byterian Church of Newark. The centennial celebration of the old First Presbyterian Church in Newark was begun yesterday in the church edifice, the interior of which was handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, ferns, and evergreens. Around the congregation, nearly all of the old families of Newark being represented. A crayon portrait of the Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter, who was pastor when the building was erected, hung above the pulpit arch, and on the platform beneath the pulpis was the chair he cocupied, together with a number of the old-fashioned foot warmers which were carried to the right of the pulpit was a good picture of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, who was pastor from 1349 to 1888, and who died recently. On the other side of the pulpit were pic tures of the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Griffin, a for-



THE FIRST PRESETTERIAN CRURCH. The church was crowded at the morning serice, when the choir sang hymns of a century ago and the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer delivered his centennial sermon, which was a review of the history of the Church from the days in

every visitor," said the Doctor. "A lottery was regarded as a perfectly legitimate business, and a wheel of fortune was set up in every village and hamlet. If a stream was to be bridged, a building erected, a road improved, or a college treasury to be replenished, a Lottery bill was passed by the Legislature, the tickets were issued, the wheel turned, and the money raised. Our godly Fathers would not do a great many things over which their degenerate descendants have no scruples, but they would laugh to scorn that morbid sentiment (as they would regard it) which to-day excludes the Louisians lottery from the United Sintes mails."

excludes the Louisiana lottery from the United States mails."
Then he told how in 1787 Dr. McWhorter, in the presence of nearly every inhabitant of the village, dug the inrt spadeful of earth and sat the first stone of the new edifice, and briefly reviewed the early history of the church, which was in itself a history of the city.

Among those who heard Dr. Frazer's sermon was Gov. Leon Abbett.
In the afternoon the Bunday school children repaired to the old burying ground in the rear of the church and decorated the snow-covered grave of Dr. McWhorter with flowers. In the evening Walter S. Nichols, President of the Board of Trustees, read a paper on "Centennial Times and Mon." Again the church was growded. To-day's celebration will consist of a reception in the chapel adjoining the church from 7% to 10 o clock in the evening.

WASN'T PARTICULAR ABOUT BURIAL The Birections a Possilar Man Left as to

the Dispection of Ris Body. ELETOR. Jan. 4.—During the Centennial Exposition Heary Moss. an eccentric Southerner. drifted to Philadelphia as the correspondent of a Southern newspaper. For some reason he soon resigned his place and came to Cecil county and settled at Chesapeake City, where he established a newspaper, which he called the Chesapeake Chesapike, the meaning of which, he said, was the fighting fish of the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Chesapits was not a success, and Mr. Moss returned to his home in Missi-sippil, where he died about six years ago. He was never married, and left a will devising his property to one of his slaters. The will was not properly executed, and proceedings were recently instituted in the Circuit Court of Cecil county for the sale of his property in thesapeake Uity, and the will in question was filed in the case. After bequesthing all his property to his sister, he says:

"I desire that my body be dressed in reasonable apparel and placed on its back with a pillow under its head, in a saping pen sufficiently close to keep out a mink, and with a good roof, slanting but one way, with a bottle of water on each side, lightly corked, a door in the pen fasiened on the inside with a latch, without any spring to it. There I wish to be left for forty days and nights. If, after that time, any one chooses to bury me, he can do so, if he is certain I am good dead, beside my father out in the graveys and at Burnunds, but I don't enjoin it upon any one to tury me at all. In the woods, on a ridge opposite John Sharp's, Nov. 17, 1882." which, he said, was the fighting fish of the

Caught in the Act of Seiling a Shoe Lace. Policeman Neville of the Madison street station walked into Essex Market Police Court

yesterday morning bandcuffed to a prisoner. The policeman is a strapping big fellow, weighing over 200 pounds, while his prisoner, Charles Gratzky, a small man, seemed to be trembling with fear. The spectators made way, and some of the other policemen stared enviously at Noville.

"What's the charge, officer?" asked Justice Model. "What's the change, y'r Hon'r. He keeps a "Vilatin' Sunday law, y'r Hon'r. He keeps a fancy store at 147 Mailison street, and I caught him selling a penny shoe lace this morning."

Justice Meade discharged the prisoner.

Three Boys Browned While Skating.

Envrong. Jan. 4.- I'dward and Henry Spires and Harry Slover, aged respectively 19, 15, and 2), were skaring on John E. Kuhn's pond this afternoon, when the ice gave way and the three tell in and were drowned. They we o found by two colored men, who got trem out and took them to Mr. Spire's house, ir. Knecht of Matswan worked half an hour in vain trying to restore like.

NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

STATE WAGON ROAD 200 MILES LONG TO BE BUILT IN IDAHO.

Rich Regions Still Almost Inaccessible-A

Prosperous Your in New Mexican Dig-gings—The Financial Stringency Unfa-verably Affects Mining Interests, Borse City, Idaho, Dec. 26.-An important bill will be presented in the Legislature after the holidays. It will open up hundreds of miles of mining country, as it provides for constructing a State wagon road from Banner, in Boise county, to a point in Kootenai, the most north-ern county. It will pass both Houses by large

majorities. After leaving Banner it will pass for forty miles through a mineral beit of great richness to the old placer camp of Desdwood. The mines on this route are fairly and some well developed, but, owing to their isolated position, capital will not take hold. Men of money will not invest inmines that can only be reached by a pack trail forty miles long. The mines there are numerous, average from eighteen inches to four feet in width, and assay from 200 to 800 ounces per ton in silver. That they will go down to great depth is certain, as the ores

are chlorides and sulphurets.
On leaving Deadwood in its northerly course the road will traverse Bear valley, one of the finest stock countries in the State. From that point a short branch will give an outlet to Sheep Mountain and Sessoam, from which ores have for the past five or six years been shipped to Ketchum, on Wood River, at an expense of \$80 per ton. There are a great many well-developed mines in those districts. and the ores, silver and galena, are very high grade. All that section lacks is communication to bring it to the attention of capitalists.

From Bear valley the main road will pass down Middle Salmon and across the south and north forks of Sweetwater to Warren, in Idaho county. From that point fifty miles further north a State road is already under con-struction. The proposed road will branch off in the northern part of Idaho county and con-tinue north through Sheshone and Latah to Rootenal. There are not ten miles of the 200 through which the road will pass that is not a mineral or agricultural country. In fact, the mines along the route, which are now inaccessible, are the richest in Idaho. The construc tion of this road will return the outlay tenfold inside of five years.

A party have commenced work in a very promising group of mines on uppear Warm Springs Creek, in the Wood River country. They expect to have considerable ore out ready for shipment as soon as the roads are in passable condition next spring.

A company has been formed to construct a railroad from Weiser, on the Oregon Short Line, to the Seven Devils district. Next year large smelters will be eracted there, and the product of copper and the precious metals will be vary large from that time on.

Large beds of good coal have been discovered at Horseshoe Bend, Boise county, and several claims are under development.

Boise City, the State capital, will in the near future be a mining as well as agricultural city. There are many sweeded to gold-hearing veins within five or six miles that will mil from \$10 to \$20 per ton. As they are several feet in width, they will be, when properly developed and worked, fine projecties. There is some talk that another mill will be eracted in the spring. If that is done the work of opening up the mines will be carried on more energetically, which, in due time, will necessive the eraction of more mills. I daho is now recovering from the bad reputation it got twenty-five years ago from wildcat operations. So far not a mill in the southern portion of the State has failed to pay dividends after running three months.

Tom Wright is developing a large and rich aliver mine in the Chickamon, near Idaho City. He expects to make a sale for \$25,000 or \$30,000.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN NEW MEXICO.

the containant, in Secondary the content of the con

those parties in December, carrying an average of twenty ounces in sliver and 15 per cent lead. Altoo repeated the producting mines at Pines at Altoo repeated the producting camp of importance in Grant county now in operation. The Carlisle Company produced nearly \$150.000 in gold in 1889, but nothing was done with the Carlisle omine in 1890. Cook's Peak and Hachita were the leading lead producing camps in Grant county during the year, and a much larger amount of lead was produced in these camps than was produced in the whole county in 1889. Much of the ore mined in these camps runs high in sliver, and the total production of sliver for the year here has been very materially increased on account of the large output of the mines in these districts. Most of these ores are shipped to El Paso for treatment, and are not included in the smelter returns of this Territory.

The principal copper producing districts are Hanover and the districts around Lordsburg. The largest producer for the year was the Anson S. at Hanover, which produced 189,000 pounds of copper since August when the smeller was put in working condition. The Santa kits copper mines produced none for more than six years, although they were credited with the production of \$50 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of \$60 tons of copper in 1889 in the production of the smaller camps in Grant county make the total production of sold in the Blacover district. The oral service is the service of the smaller camps in Grant county make the total production of sold in the production of the smaller camps in Grant county make the total production of sold have a production of the smaller

BAILBOADS BEACHING MEXICAN MINES.

BALLROADS REACHING MEXICAN MINES.

SAN ANYONIO, Jan. 4.—The work of railroad construction in Mexico is making great strides. The old Ingering prevides in that country against railroads is fast disappearing, and their patro-age grows larger days. A mining expert of the city has just be thread from an axiend divisit to the mining recomes of Mexico. He says that with the aid of such ingroved raining meditinery as is now proving a le in the American market, a great impense has been given to the mining industries in

Mexico. Mines which had to be abandoned under the old expensive processes have been respected and many low-graite finds are how being worked with great profit. A number of valuable corundum deposits have recently been discovered in Northern Mexico. At the present time the world's principal supply of corundum is obtained from mines in the Grecian archipeligo and to some extent in Alabama. The Mexican beds are said to be very rich and of superfine quality.

MINING IN COLORADO.

MINING IN COLORADO.

DENVER Dee, SI.—Encouraging strikes are reported from Georgetown. The character of the mineral is gold, silver, and copper, the former predominating. A vein of copper, privies, seven inches in thickness, has been opened in the Pioneer. The returns assay over 300 in gold. The Pay Rock Mine has been incorporated in London with a capital of £200. Oct. The price for the property was £175.000.

J. M. Beach, in the Aspen Times, set mates that if it were not for the more stringency. Aspen would now be shipping £20,000 more ore than is going out. The total output for Decembers he says, will breduced £500,000 ber. Heach further he will cut down the output for the year from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Beody of the output for the year from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Beody of the prominent mines around Ouray and Red Mountain, whereby they are grouped and pooled into one company styled the "American Belle Mining Company, Limited." The capital stock is £400,000. The properties ipclude the Yankee Girl. Guster, Robinson, National Belle, Bliver Belle, American Belle, Hudson, and others. The work done by the mines around Leadville during 1850 will be a surprise to thousands interested in Colorado mining. The Slove Cord has been bonded for \$75,000. The showing of gold properties this year will be a good one judging from the returns received. But were rich always the properties and prospective this pear will be a good one judging from the returns received. But the showing of gold properties this year will be a good one judging from the returns received. But the showing of gold properties the gold of the Black range, eight mines from Kingston, The showing of gold properties the gold of the Black range, eight mines from Kingston, The showing the mines of Arizona are in no way responsible for it, yet it affects them to a great extent. The flurry has been caused by the passes of the washington. Gang gold to protest in Pittsburgh. Mr. George W. Chenny had a note for \$3,600, and as it was not paid when such firms as that of vesting house

aurface of his ledge.

From the head of Castle Creek's north fork, near Tu-sock Scrings, to Prescott, a territory of 30 by 18 miles, over 1,000 miners are at work, and all are doing well. The Oro Bells, Oro Bonito, Senator Del Pasco, Boaz, Bond, Conger, Buzzard's Roost, and Mahoney's mines are only a few of the numerous claims now underwoing development.

are only a few of the numerous claims now undersoing development.

It has been a good season for miners in Arizona. Ed. I. Johnson and H. Waterman arrived in town yesterday from a mine that they have letely located a out five miles from the upper Walnut Grove dam. The prospect is a blow out in the point of a mountain, and, from specimens brought in, show fabulous wealth. The vein is 200 feet wide and spotted over with a quartz rock that is studded as thick with beautiful native gold as it can be. Mr. Johnson says there is no estimating the value of the ledge, as there is a great deal of the ore in sight that is almost pure gold. They have just completed negotiations with Mr. P. E. Keating and others, who have bonded the mine for a x months. Mr. P. E. Keating and others, who have bonded the mine for a x months.
J. L. Fisher this week purchased \$140 worth of nuggets from men from Weaver district. They were found on Rich Hill, and the largest one was worth \$90.
B. C. Mott is pushing work on the Black War-rior, and is keeping the Tuscombia mill run-ning all the time.

rior, and is keeping the Tuscombia mill running all the time.

The Mount Verson mine, Hassayampa district, owned by J. L. Fisher, and James Young,
is looking well and turning out good gold rock.
W. H. Harlan will soon begin sluking the shaft
on the Howard mine to a considerable depth.
He is now arranging for machinery to keep the
shaft clear of water.

FINANCIAL PERILS IN KANSAR Measures of the Farmers' Alliance that Are of Interest in New York.

There is some apprehension among New in Kansas concerning the measures that are State by the Farmers' Alliance. Some of the measures which have been drafted by the State Committee of the Alliance, and endorsed by the great majority of the 8,000 sub-alliances in the State, are calculated to alarm conserva tive investors. Among them there are measures affecting the ownership of lands, providing for the reduction of railroad tariffs by the Legislature, making serious changes in the stay law, the redemption law, and the mortgage law, revising the assessment and taxagage law, revising the assessment and taxa-tion laws, reducing the rate of interest, and re-quiring the election of railroad commissioners by popular vote. There is also a measure pro-viding that school books shall be printed by the State for sale at cost, and there are yet other measures of a socialist nature. There will be a still greater flool of new projects in the Kansas Legislature as soon as it gets to business.

will be a still greater flood of new projects in the Kansas Legislature as soon as it gets to business.

The Farmers' Alliance will surely bring all its energies to bear in their favor. Its members are determined to struggle for them to the last ditch. Its managers are among the shrewdest of Kansas politicians, and they have the backing of an exuitant organization. In the House it holds a majority or nearly two-thirds of all the members, and, though it has but a single member in the Senate, its leaders boast that several of the Republican Senators will favor some of its measures when they are brought to a vote. These Senators are looking forward, not backward, and they are aware that the Alliance may hereafter control their political fortunes.

There is reason to believe that, in any event, several of the measures here referred to will become law at this year's session of the Legislature; and it is for this reason that there is apprehension among the New York capitalists who have monetary interests in Kansas.

There is a luil at this time in the Ingalis canvass on account of the Senator's absence from Topeka; but its managers admit that they I ok for nothing more than a "fighting chance," and that even this can be of tained only by stirring up divisions in the Alliance ranks in the Legislature. The election of Ingalia's successor does not take place for three weeks yet.

It has been interred from the action of the Minnesous State Alliance at Sh. Paul that it would not be represented in the Convention of the Managers and alliance at Omahu; but it is is an error, as will yet be seen. Some of the Alliance leaders of Minnesota have shown a disposition to enter into negotiations with the Democratic party, in preparation for the next State campaign.

The Legislature of South Dakota will be opened at Plerre te-morrow, and the Farmers' opened at Plerre te-morrow, and the Farmers'

ocratic party, in preparation for the next State campaign.

The Legislature of South Dakota will be opened at Pierre to-morrow, and the Farmers' Alliance is an important political factor in that new State. The Semitorial contest there is likely to lead to a combination, in which the Alliance will be of assistance to the Democracy. A. A. Cood deal of important legislation that will interest the American people at large may be looked for this winter in all those States that are under the control of the Farmers' Alliance, which has but lately shown is power in the ultra-Republican State of Kansas, as well as in the ultra-Democratic State of South Carolina.

The Door blammed on His Leg.

Edward Gleason, 44 years old, was ejected from his boarding house at 226 Avenue B on Friday sight for non-payment of rent. In a struggle with his landlord he stuck his right leg between the door and the ramb to keep the door o en. When the door was shammed to the before's right begwas bloken. He was re-moved in Belle we hospital yesterday.

"Finally I prevailed on my wife to use Mellin's Food, which she did to day our baby is one of the ricest and healthlest in our city. Bellin's Food is the less we have aver need, or I have ever sold." J. W. H., Newien, kan—ale.

PROSECUTING GAME LAW FIOLATORS. They May be Sued in Other Countles

Than Where the Offence was Committed. ALBANT, Jan. 3.-The general term of this judicial district has just handed down a de-cision on the vexed question of bringing suit against game law violators in counties other than where the offence was committed. The original action was brought in the lower courts here against one Coughtry, a grocer of Albany, for selling game out of season. The action was begun by the District Attorney of Columbia county under section 3 of chapter 577 laws of 1888, which provides that "Such suits shall be commenced on the order of any fish or game protector, in the same of the people, by be alleged to have been committed, or by the District Attorney of an adjoining county, and such suits shall be prosecuted to determination in the county where they shall be commenced, unless, for good cause appearing, a discontinuance shall be directed by the chief game and fish protector."

The case reached the General Term on an appeal by the game protectors from the Spe-cial Term, where it was decided that the action should have been brought in Albany county instead of in Columbia county. The

cial Term, where it was decided that the action should have been brought in Albany county instead of in Columbia county. The General Term austains the Special Term, and Judge Landon writes an opinion, saying:

"The appellant's sole contention is that under the statute of 1888 [quoted above) the court had no power to change the place of trial. Unquestionably the intent of the Legislature was to authorize in proper cases these actions to be brought in a county adjoining that in which the viciation of the law occurred, but we do not think the Legislature by the provision—and suits shall be prosecuted to determination in the county where they shall be commenced—intended to deprive the Supreme Court of the power to change the year of trial from the adjoining county to the county where the alleged of ence occurred. The jurisdiction to change the venue in action where the convenience of witnesses or the ends of justice demand it, is ancient and useful. The Constitution (art. vi., sec. 8) confers upon the Supreme Court general jurisdiction in law and equity. The eighth section of article vi. provides that except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity that they have heretofore exercised. Alany cases affirm the inability of the Legislature to abridge the general jurisdiction of the court. Ordinarily an action to recover a penalty must be tried in the county where the cause of section arose. "When the Legislature authorizes such actions to be brought in another county, the propriety of the jurisdiction of the court to change the place of trial to the county where the cause of section arose. If justice requires it, would seem clear. We need pursue the subject to further than to say that we decline to impute to the Legislature an intention, by the result of the county of the purisdiction of the court to change the place of trial to the county where the coure of section arose. If justice requires it, would seem clear. We

TALK OF THE SCHOOLS.

The absorbing question in school affairs just now is the approaching election of a President of the Board of Education. There is litelerk, and George T. Balch, the present auditor of the Board, will be redlected. There is opposition, however, to the redlection of John L. N. Hunt, who has been the President of the Board since Mr. Simmons resigned last July. Had E. Ellery Anderson accepted Mayor Board since Mr. Simmons resigned last July. Had E. Ellery Anderson accepted Mayor Grant's appointment to a School Commissionership there is little question that he would have been asked to take the Presidency. A general disposition in his favor was manifested the very day he was appointed.

Among the candidates for the place are Commissioners Lummis. Sanger, and O brien. Mr. Sanger is particularly qualified, since he was once President of the Board of Aldermen, is alert and clear in his manner of presenting questions in debate, and is frequently the one man who extricates the Board from a tangle of many motions and points of order. Aleesrs, Lummis and O'Brien are clear-headed business men slao, and each has quite a rersonal following. In the case of each of these three men a difficulty is presented which may result in a failure to elect any one of them. All have had important committee business to attend to, and each is a leader in certain lines of Baard work. This is particularly true as regards Mr. Lummis. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and is almost the only Commissioner who has had long experience with money affairs on a large scale. Soarcely any other member of the Board is qualified to take linancial leadership, unless it be Mr. Sanger, and more for this than for any other reason Mr. Lummis may not be chosen President. In the same way Mr. Sanger and Mr. O'Brien are valuable in committee operations, and especially on the floor in discussion. Were it not that their friends believe they can be of more assistance along these lines, a stronger effort would be made to push them in the Presidential contest, In view of these facts, it is contended by the clast makers that Mr. Hunt has an excellent chance to succeed himself. Quite recently, however, a dark horse has appeared. This is chance to succeed himself. Quite recently, however, a dark horse has appeared. This is Mr. Thaddeus Moriarty, who has won a place for himself as the most oratorical of all the Commissioners. He has a strong voice, a foreible manner of speaking, and if made President would exert an influence from the very start. A shrewd observer of the politics of the Board inclines to the opinion that the election may finally assume the form of a pleasant rivalry between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Moriarty.

The night schools will be reopened this week. They were closed just before the holidays began, in order that those pupils who work in stores and shops, and are thus necessarily engaged at evening during holiday trade, sarily engaged at evening during holiday trade, might not miss any of their school studies. One of the most profitable lines of work pursued in the large east side evening high school in Norfolk street, near Grand, is the study of American history, the United States Constitution, and political economy. The Board of Education Committee on Evening Schools, of which Mr. O'Brien is Chairman, is especially concerned in this work, since it affords to many young men of the east side foreign population their only opportunity to become acquainted with the principles of American government and the spirit of American history. Mr. M. A. Lesser, teacher of these subjects, announces that there is pleaty of room for more students, and that young men are welcome to the classes. Applications for admission should be made to Mr. Lesser any evening in the week after 6:56.

The success of the free lectures in the various public schools during saveral months has been very marked. There were so many men and women at some of the schools that the seating capacity of the assembly rooms was severely tested. The total attendance for the term was 20,000 more than during the same period in 1889. The second term of lectures will begin presently.

Miss Jeannette Gurney Fine of the College

Settlement in Rivington street has not a very high opinion of the working of the schools in settlement in Rivington street has not a very high opinion of the working of the schools in the neighborhood where she and her college girls are carrying on their missionary labora she says: "We have school laws but the condition of the schools is pitiful. They are over-crowded, the work done in them is necessarily poor, and there are 20.0% children who cannot be accommodated at all."

Dr. Stanton Colt who, at 146 Forsyth street, is engaged in a reform enterprise quite similar to the College Settlement, said in an addless before teachers at 9 University phese that there must be some fault in the public schools for instead of having a civilizing influence over the children, they seem to make them wilder than they would be if they did not attend.

Many parents, he declared, date the wildness of their children from the time they entered the schools, and the explanation he offers for this is that the school discipline and routine compal an unnaturally strict behavior, from which, when the restraints are removed, the children bound into a sort of frenzy of mishehavior. Dr. Colt has had a wide experience with the boys of the thickly populated neighborhood, and by forming clubs among them has had opportunity to exert humanizing influences upon them. He says, though, that it often takes a year to briog them to consider the effects of their acts and habits upon others, When they reach that point there occur wonderful changes in their characters.

Repudiates Princess Hachel. Bir Shiloh Gilliss, Deputy Grand Mentor of

the International Order of Twelve, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged with desertion by Princess Rachel. Daughter of the Royal House of Tabor and of Daughter of the Royal House of Tabor and of Media, who is the International Grand Deputy of the Order of Twelve. Sir Shiloh said he never saw the woman until last Saturday. The Frincess declares she married the desendant in Missouri sixteen years ago, and lived with him for over fourteen years. The absence of the marriage certificate she explains by the statement that he tore it up in a quarrel nearly two years ago, when they were living in Chicago, just helore he eloped with the Indian Princess Annie Ecolt, who is new doing a starrengagement in a dime museum. Fir Shiloh was held under \$500 bonds for examination on Wednesday.

KEYPORT'S LAWLESS GANG.

LOT OF YOUNG FELLOWS DEFOTED 30 ROYSTARING AND CRIME.

Denton Tompkins Recovers and a Clear Story is Obtained as to How He Came to He Santbugged and Robbed in the Street, There is a gang of toughs in Keyport which has been committing all sorts of depredations and crimes for some time, unmo'ested by the authorities. The gang is composed of two sets of men-these who work and those who do not. Those who do not work generally seem to have the most money. Those who do work are principally oystermen or men employed on the bay. The gang numbers fifteen or sixteen, and their acts run through the list from fruit thieving and oyster stealing to highway robbery, and possibly murder. All of the gang, however, it is said, are not thieves, some of its members being devoted rather to royster-

The last crime charged to the gang by Keyport citizens is the waylaying and robbing of Denton Tompkins on Main street, Keyport, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, Tompkins is the superintendent of Henry Longstreet's brick yard at Cliffwood. He is about 50 years old and unmarried. He is not more than 5 feet 4 inches tail and of a peaceable disposition. He gets a good salary and has the reputation of spending it freely. He seems to like this reputation and has been heard to boast that he could borrow money of any man in Keyport.

He gets a good salary and has the reputation of spending it freely. He seems to like this reputation and has been heard to boast thathe could borrow money of any man in Kerport. He aimys dressed well and carried a very valuable good watch and wore a diamond rin.

On Friday afternoon Tompkins went to Kerport, evidently intending to have a good time. He went to the l'avilion hotel and ordered drinks for the crowd. After staying at the l'avilion for some time he went across the street to Rapp's heer salcon. There he fell in with some of the members of the gang, and the drinks went around again, Tompkins settling the score. This continued for some time, until Tompkins's money ran out. He remembered his loast, and said to some of the members of the man with him that he "guessed he'd go up and strike lapp for a hundred."

This seemed to set the gang thinking. There were several of them there, among them Ed Milicahey, who carries a bullet in his loft legion a reminder of some previous difficulty. With the second section of the previous difficulty. With the second section of the second strike lapp for a form of some previous difficulty. With the heat may be seen the second strike and the gang, sometimes called the "Ironbound." Striker and Mulcahey are not "Ironbound." Striker and Mulcahey second on the crowd and made them believe that he had succeeded in borrowing the \$100 from Rapp. He had several encounters, and Smith recently got thorkins indiced for making an assault on him.

Tompkins he stood from Rapp. He had really borrowed only \$10. Part of this he sport for another round of drinks. The crowd stayed in Rapp's salcon until it was closed up for the pang sucgested a small imitation prize fight. The others man stood up as the principals. Tompkins hat he could be some

impossible to determine whether the skull was fractured or not.

All day Faturday Tompkins was in a comatose condition, but yesterday he regained consciousness iong enough to tell his story.

No arrests have been made, and there seems to be no probability that any will be made, keyport people say that Constable Jim Walling is inclined to be a friend of the gang. Walling has considerable political influence in Keyport because of his family being strong in that county, and he is surposed to be on very good terms with State Senator Thomas Brown, who is one of keyport's Commissioners. Certain it is that many crimes have been committed

terms with Nate Senator Thomas Brown, who is one of keyport's Commissioners. Certain it is that many crimes have been committed there, and Walling has never bestirred himself to catch the law breakers. Boatloads of cysters, all ready to be taken to market in the morning, have been stolen in the night. Only about two weeks ago a man was held up in broad daylight and robbed of about \$75. Since that affair a man was waylaid and robbed just after leaving the railroad station, just in the dusk of the evening.

This last act of the gang will probably result in their overthrow. Harry Longstreet, the brick maker for whom Tompkins worked, has signified his intention of employing detectives to round up the gang, and Commissioner Brown's colleagues are already taking steps toward procuring more effective police service.

Tompkins's condition yesterday was not so dangerous as it was thought to be at first, and there is some probability that he will recover.

Pleased Themselves and Not the Old Folks PORTLAND, Conn., Jan. 4.-Edward Glasheen, a popular and highly respected young man of this town, loved pretty Mary Condren, also of this place, against her father's and her mother's will. The old folks had no especial objection to Glasheen, but they didn't want Mary to marry any one until they gave the word. Mary pretended to acquiesce in her parents' policy, and she and Edward appeared to have nothing to do with each other. But a few days ago both disappeared, and one evening the Rev. Father T. H. Sweeney of St. Mary's Church dropped into the home of the worry's church dropped into the home of the worry's and Edward were now man and wile and comfortably settled in Philadelphia. The reverend father said the couple called on him at the church one evening, said they loved each other intensely, and wanted to be married right away, without waiting for banns to be published. Father Sweeney yielded to their selicitation, and after he had tied the marriage knot they started at once for the Quaker Oity. "They are very happy now," aided the priest, and I have come, representing them and pleading for reconciliation." But the old folks are not reconciled as yet. word. Mary pretended to acquiesce in her

Arrested for Using a Cascolled Stamp. BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Jan. 4.-United States Marshal Strong, accompanied by a post office inspector, came to Shelton Saturday evening and arrested Howard Hubbell, an employee o the Star Pin Company, for using a cancelled the Star Pin Company, for using a cancelled postage stamp. The offence was committed in Jefferson. Mo., some months ago, when Hubbell was visiting there with his mother. The stamp was used on a letter to friends in Huntington. Cons. A return request was written on the envelope, which gave the Post Office Department a clue to the writer. Hubbell was taken to New Haven, and will be brought before the United States Court tomorrow.

Worked 54 Years to One Office.

Nonwich, Conn., Jan. 4.-A. A. Young, Manager of the Slater Mills at Jewett City, has a ecord for continuous and faithful service that. perhaps, is unequalled in the country. He has eld his present place for fitty-four years, and in all that time has never missed paying his mill hands punctually on the day their wages were due them. He served nearly half a century under John F. Slater, and now is in the employ of Mr. Slaters son. William A. Blater. He also assisted in settling the elder Blater's estate of \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000. Mr. Young is by no means an old man, and is quite as energetic and clear-headed as ever.

A Seboolmarm's Trouncing Tendencies. HARTFORD, Jan. 4.—As Miss Minnie Bishop. a. teacher in the Meriden public schools, was trioping along the street in that city a day or two ago, two small children of E. F. Farwell two ago, two small children of E. F. Farwell made ugly faces at her, she says. Whereupon the schoolmarm caught the roungsters by the nape of their necks and trounced them vigorously. Mr. Farwell at once brought a legal suit against Miss Bishop, and Justice Fenn has just decided that she did exactly right in trouncing the children. The indignant parsal bowever, has appealed to the Superior Court.